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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

McClure-Gray Case in Statu Quo

A Substitute for the Constitutional Convention Bill.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 15, 1872.

SENATE.

Compulsory Vaccination.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Health for universal compulsory vaccination.

Propagation of Fish.

Mr. Petriken introduced a resolution referring the report of the Commission for the Restoration of Inland Fisheries to a select committee of five, instructed to carry out the recommendation therein contained as to the propagation of fish and the construction of fish ladders in dams of the Juniata, Lehigh, Susquehanna and Monongahela rivers and tributaries. Adopted, and Messrs. Petriken, Parman, Dill, Warfel and Allen appointed on said committee.

The McClure-Gray Contest.

The bill reported last Monday by the majority of the McClure-Gray Committee for the regulation of contested elections was considered and postponed for the present, when the Senate negatived the Billingfelt bill of yesterday by a tie vote, the Republicans all voting aye and the Democrats no, the latter insisting on the amendment of the act of 1839, so as to make the time for the petition ten ten days after date of returns of contested election.

Afternoon Session.

The McClure-Gray discussion was continued. Mr. Billingfelt moved to amend the House bill by substituting his method of selecting the seventh member of the Committee, which was defeated by a tie vote, the Democrats voting no. The Senate then refused to concur in the House bill by an almost unanimous *viva voce* vote. Republican Senators are disposed to make Mr. Billingfelt's bill their ultimatum, while Democrats insist that an entirely new bill for drawing committees is uncalled for, and should alone be determined on by the Constitutional Convention.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill proviling against the evils of selling intoxicating liquors was made the special order for February 21st.

The joint resolution removing the present quarantine and establishing joint quarantine by New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, was killed.

The bill from the Senate enlarging the powers of Courts to grant charters was passed.

Afternoon Session.

The special order was the constitutional convention bill, reported by Mr. White, providing for a convention next summer and the election of delegates on the 14th of May next.

Mr. Elliott offered a substitute embracing the bill of last winter, but providing for an election next October to avoid the expense of a special election, and fixing April 15th, 1873, for the meeting of the convention. Adopted, when further consideration was postponed till Wednesday.

The House insisted on its amendment to the McClure-Gray bill, and Messrs. White, Hewitt and Dougherty appointed a committee of conference.

Petitions for the Pardon of Marcer and Yerkes—The Governor Refuses to Interfere.

For several days past the Governor has been pressed by written application and by committees for the pardon of Messrs. Marcer and Yerkes. The manuscript petitions are voluminous, and are signed by representatives of the press, financiers, politicians and officials. The Governor has been ill at his residence for several days, but has given attention to the matter, and has expressed himself decidedly unwilling to interfere with the due course of the law.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special, referring to the Senatorial bribery investigation now going on there, says that it is understood that Bank President Adams testified to several drafts having passed through his bank signed by Caldwell. It is also said that it has been proved that money was paid to several of the members. The friends of the Committee assert that there is sufficient evidence before them to justify the Legislature in laying the matter before the United States Senate, and asking that body to order an investigation with a view to unseating Caldwell.

TOPEKA, February 15.—The Senate to-day killed the Compulsory Education bill. The House was engaged all day in Committee of the Whole on the Apportionment bill.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—The Judiciary Committee of the lower House of the Missouri Legislature have agreed to introduce a bill to oust all County Court Justices in the State and order a new election in November, the present incumbent to hold until then.

Florida.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 15.—A dispatch from Tallahassee, Florida, says the Assembly of Florida on Wednesday afternoon, by a large majority, resolved that United States Senator Osborne be requested to resign, stating among other reasons that the appointments of federal offices made by his recommendations were obstructions to the Republican Government.

New York.

ALBANY, February 15.—The Assembly has adopted a proviso to the York City charter, prohibiting appropriations to sectarian schools.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 15.—In the Senate all day was spent in the discussion of the Kenyon-Sailer contested election case. A vote will probably be reached to-morrow. In the House bills were introduced authorizing County Commissioners to increase the levy for county funds; to compel children between the ages of eight and sixteen years to attend public schools at least three-fourths of each term.

Nebraska.

NEBRASKA, February 5.—A portion of the State Legislature met at the Capitol to-day under care of acting Gov. Haskell, during the absence of acting Governor James. The doors of the Senate and Representative Chambers were found to be locked, and a request was sent to acting Governor James for the keys, which was refused, whereupon the members burst open the doors and took possession. A quorum of the Senate is said to be at the Capital, but a sufficient number of them are absent to prevent the transaction of business. There was no quorum in the House, but the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched after the absentees.

POLITICAL.

Delegates from Maine to the Republican National Convention.

AUGUSTA, February 15.—The Republican caucus of members of the Legislature last evening elected delegates to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. J. W. Porter is Chairman, and Eben Woodbury, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Grant and Colfax.

A Queer Party Looking for Water Works.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, Pa., February 15.

Mayor Callow, John McGraw, John McDonald, James Walker, Thomas Scandrett, Robert White, Isaac Stern, John McGonigle, W. H. Brown and others, of Allegheny City, are at Parker's Landing, looking for a location for water works.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist Book Concern buildings and contents in Nashville were partially destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss $35,000; insurance $5,000.

Granville O. Torbett, formerly editor of the *Union and American*, died in Nashville Wednesday night.

One of the buildings of the Rock Island, Ill., glass factory was burned yesterday. Loss $11,000; insurance $5,000.

The Presbyterian church and four of the best business houses in Sharpsburg, Bath county, Ky., were burned on Tuesday. Three men arrested for causing the fire narrowly escaped hanging at the hands of a mob.

Occupation of room entirely closed at night, ventilation being altogether obstructed, inhalation of sewer gas from the use of defective earthen ware pipe, and the waste of proper nourishment caused the death of five members of the Brown family in New York.

An Ericsson snow plow, guaranteed to reach the snow-bound trains on the Union Pacific in fourteen hours, left Ogden on Wednesday.

The Japanese Embassy have concluded to remain at Salt Lake until the Union Pacific road is open, rather than return to San Francisco and take steamer.

West India intelligence reports the suicide at Kingston of the Rev. Mr. Rosenfelt, a convert from Judaism, who was sent there to Christianize the Jews.

Charles A. Lee, the eminent medical author, died at Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday.

XLII. CONGRESS.

Parson Brownlow to the Front.

A CHARACTERISTIC PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

What Naval Hospitals Cost.

Debate on Mr. Sumner's French Arms Inquest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. COLE submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the Constitution providing some educational test in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

Mr. BROWNLOW made a personal explanation, in reply to Mr. Beck's statement in the House that he [Brownlow], while Governor of Tennessee, made that State a pandemonium; that he and reconstruction Governors were hated and despised by the people, and seemed to find no refuge from prison except in the Senate. Mr. BROWNLOW began by saying that there was a time when Mr. Beck would not have dared to put this insult upon him, lest he [Brownlow] should take Beck's owner's whip from his hand and lay it over his back. He also said that when Beck abandoned the respectable business of an hostler and became a slave-driver, he sank below the notice of all decent men.

The VICE PRESIDENT said this language was improper under the rule.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that Mr. Brownlow have unanimous consent to proceed.

Mr. CASSERLY asked the Vice President whether he knew any precedent for the utterance of such language in the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT said he did recollect several instances when such language had been uttered, but not, of course, in accordance with Parliamentary law.

Mr. BLAIR said Brownlow's language was appropriate to the means by which he obtained his seat, and hoped he would be allowed to proceed.

The Clerk then read the explanation. It reviewed Brownlow's career as Governor of Tennessee; asserted that his dealings with the State Treasury had been strictly honest, and further said that Beck's statement that he [Brownlow] was hated and despised by the people of Tennessee was false as hell. In conclusion, he said he left Beck in the worst possible company—namely, with himself.

The Senate then resumed Mr. Sumner's resolution, and Mr. HARLAN continued his explanation of the sale of arms during the Franco-Prussian war. He claimed that there was not the slightest particle of evidence to show that our authorities were cognizant that any of the arms sold were destined for the French. As to the information that all the money received on account of arms sold was not paid into the Treasury. He read from the report of the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of sales of arms, and claimed that the discrepancies alleged by Sumner did not exist.

In reply to the intimation that certain sales of arms had not been included in the report of the Chief of Ordnance, upon which Mr. Sumner had read an Associated Press dispatch stating that such sales had been made, Mr. HARLAN explained that no such sales were made, the bids having been rejected, and in proof of this he produced the records of the War Department. He then moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution of Mr. Sumner's resolution, and argued that the letters and documents cited or referred to therein showed clearly that there was no one in the country that he [a non-official and unauthorized communication with the French legation, because several of them could not have been got in any other way. He believed, therefore, that the whole proceedings had been excited by the present French Government, and that its agents had been sufficiently adroit to draw into it a member of the Senate. The French Government wanted evidence to prosecute some of its own agents for peculation and dishonesty, and it had been able to find some person here who was willing to aid it, and ransack the records of the French legation in the hope of finding something that could be used against a department of his own government. The preamble compared the records of the War Department of the amounts received for arms, and the French records of what had been paid by that government. Now, the question was, where did the author of the preamble get access to the French record?

Mr. SUMNER—Why, I held that record in my hand while I spoke yesterday, and will be found in the Journal of the French republic.

Mr. HARLAN—Another newspaper statement.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Here it is in the New York *Sun*. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—It is the report of a French official, published in the French official journal.

Mr. HARLAN—And copied into the *Sun*.

Mr. SUMNER—Into the *Sun*? [Laughter.]

Mr. HARLAN—Well, whether that is sufficient authority for the arraignment of a high officer of our own government by a member of the American Senate I leave for the American people to decide. Mr. Harlan then criticized the resolution itself, and asked why it proposed to limit the investigation to the period of the Franco-Prussian war, if the only motive was to vindicate our own government from unjust suspicions? Again, why was the committee to ascertain who were the real parties interested? What difference did it make to our government whether the arms were bought for themselves or for somebody else? Whether or not, must we ascertain what sums were actually paid by what real parties in interest? The explanation was that the French government wanted this information to be used against their own officials, and the question was whether it was legitimate for the American Senate to lend itself to the French legation for such a purpose. If France had received any wrong at our hands, let her resort to the courts.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he could not vote for the preamble, and he did not see how any Senator could; and the resolution itself was wholly unnecessary. The preamble and resolution together were a very anomalous production, and if they had not been introduced by one whose patriotism he could not question, [Sumner], he would be forced to believe that they were introduced in hostility to this country. The events in Europe connected therewith occurred in 1870, and no complaint on the subject had been made by Prussia; yet in the absence of such complaint on any other ground, an American Senator introduced a preamble asserting that the good name of our Government was seriously compromised, and a resolution proposing an investigation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reviewed the paragraphs of the preamble one by one, and argued that some of the statements quoted in it were plainly false, and that none of them furnished a foundation for the allegation that the good name of our government was seriously compromised. The investigation must now go on, but he hoped it would be made, not by the committee proposed in this resolution, because by parliamentary usage the Chairman of that committee [Sumner] would be one who had already assumed in this preamble the truth of the charges to be investigated. He hoped the matter would be referred to the committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, the committee created for the purpose of investigating. This was an era of investigations. They were ordered on almost every pretext, and many of them, like this one, were quite unnecessary, but they would continue until after the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. SHERMAN said that this investigation had seemed to be very popular in the Senate yesterday, but it was less so to-day. It was now regarded as a disgrace to the American name, and the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner), who had always passed for a good American, was suddenly made to appear in the character of an agent of France, or a person put up to a job by somebody for the benefit of the French government. The Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen), had also charged him with doing that which would incite the Prussian government to make claims against the United States. It appeared, therefore, that Mr. Sumner must be regarded as a Prussian agent also, and that the two great belligerents of 1870 were united in this one thing. [Laughter.] But the opposition to this investigation should not excite surprise, for it would be remembered that the resolution for the investigation of the abuses in the New York Custom House had been met in the same manner, and that the men who moved and urged it were said to be of very doubtful character, compared with Lee and Stockton. [Laughter.] He insisted that there was no ground whatever for the insinuation that Mr. Sumner or any Senator had instigated the proceedings of the French government. The facts seemed to be that that government had ordered certain investigations, and had discovered difficulties, and also reasons for believing that the government of the United States was aware of practices of a questionable character having gone on here in connection with the sale of arms. The rule laid down for itself by the United States government seemed to have been that no arms should be sold to a friendly power if either belligerent, and if this rule had been observed, no arms would have been sold, when going at once into the hands of either belligerent was a matter of ordinary probability; for arms were sold to individuals who, with any degree of probability, could be presumed to transfer them to either belligerent, then it was clear as sunlight that the adoption of that rule was only a solemn mockery. When the war between France and Russia was raging, a man to be appointed 50,000 muskets and ten batteries of artillery, the presumption was that he did not want them to scare black birds or kill geese in a pond. [Laughter.] When Bonaparte applied for 50,000 muskets and 17,000,000 cartridges, it was at least certain that a great change had taken place in the market of the world, and it was the duty of the government to be more than ordinarily circumspect in the disposal of its ordinance stores. He would not say the Secretary of War knew at first that Remington was the agent of the French government, but he certainly declined himself to sell to such. The reports to the French government showed that all the lots of arms sold here went to France.

Mr. CONKLING denied this, and said that the Senator [Schurz] knew very well that France and Prussia did not constitute the only or even the chief market for arms in Christendom at that time.

Mr. SCHURZ said the investigation would show that at least an overwhelming majority of the arms went to France.

Mr. CONKLING—There is a difference between all and an overwhelming majority.

Mr. SCHURZ read from Remington's letter, December 15, 1870, his statement that he had bought fifty batteries, &c., and said that this showed Remington to have been negotiating with the government after he had declared himself to be a French agent, because after the indorsement of Remington as a gentleman of high character yesterday by the Senator from New York [Conkling], it would not do to explain away his statements in this letter by saying that he was trying to magnify his importance in the eyes of the government.

Mr. CONKLING said he had not yet indorsed Remington as a gentleman of high character, but he could not deny that he might do so if it should become necessary.

Mr. SCHURZ thought that the circumstances to which he was calling attention seemed to make it necessary.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether Mr. Schurz meant to say or imply that Remington's letter necessarily meant that he had made purchases in person? The language of the letter would be just as true and appropriate if he had done business through agents, and we had the word of the Secretary of War that no arms were sold to Remington by the Department after about the middle of October, 1870.

Mr. SCHURZ was willing to let the letter go before the country without further comment. He then discussed sales to Richardson, the alleged attorney of Remington & Sons. Richardson, he said, was a lawyer of Ilion, New York. He ordered fifty thousand muskets. What a billhous lawyer. [Laughter.] What did a little country lawyer want with fifty thousand muskets? Here, surely, was exceedingly strong ground for suspicion on the part of the War Department. Plainly, there had been blindness compared with which the blindness of the mole would be clairvoyance [Laughter], or else had been transparent juggling, and in either case an investigation was necessary. Remington himself had since gone to France, carrying a certificate of character from the Secretary of War, indorsed, as he [Schurz] was informed, by the Senator from New York [Conkling.]

Mr. CONKLING denied that he had indorsed any letter written by anybody else for Remington, and stated that he had written a letter himself, saying that so far as he had ever known, the character of Remington Bros. remained unimpeachable, and that in their standing enviably high in the community in which they had always lived. He had written a letter at the request of Remington, who had told him that his character had been questioned abroad. Remington also stated that instead of having special facilities given by the Government of the United States, he had been questioned, impeded and baffled in his transactions in a manner and to an extent far beyond anything known which he had ever heard of in any other country to be subjected, and that when his character was questioned abroad and he applied to the officials of the War Department for a letter certifying to facts which appeared on their records, they declined togive it, on the ground that they did not want to be dragged into a controversy, but if Remington could get consent to certify that he had large transactions in arms with the department and had been found trustworthy.

Mr. SCHURZ thought it very odd that a gentleman who wanted a certificate of good character to enable him to get into good society should apply for it at the War Department. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING—Did the Senator understand me to say that Remington wanted a certificate to carry him into society?

Mr. SCHURZ—No, sir. So far from supposing that he wanted that certificate to get him into good society, I believe that he wanted it to help him in settling his accounts with the French government. Further, it was an act of very questionable propriety for the Assistant Secretary of War to give a certificate of character to a man who had been virtually turned out of the department as a French agent a short time before.

Mr. CONKLING said the certificate was given this winter, long after the end of the war.

Mr. SCHURZ—Yes, it was given after the first trial of M. Place had ended, and after Remington had got into difficulty with the French government about his arms contract.

Mr. SCHURZ then spoke of the difference between the amount paid by the French for arms and that received by the War Department, and asked where the money had gone. After the indorsement of Remington by such high authorities it evidently was the supposition that he had stained his hands with it. He [Schurz] did not know where it had gone, but the investigation would probably show. It was no use to attempt to ignore the suspicions excited on this subject throughout the length and breadth of the nation required that this matter should be investigated. A year ago he had this subject forced on his attention by letters, resolutions and remonstrances from Missouri-born citizens, who believed that the Government was selling arms to the French, and urged him to attack the Government here in the Senate, but he had forbore to do so because he did not think it prudent to introduce the subject at that time, lest the charges of partisanship motion might be driven to justify its action, and might thereby disturb the good feeling existing between it and the German element. He had, however, come to the conclusion that a change in the sales. The Secretary of War, when applied to, said that the government had a right to sell arms to a friendly power during a period of war. He did not know the arms went into the hands of the French, and that he saw no reason to stop the sales. But the sales should have said to have been suspended, but after the November election in that year they were resumed, if, indeed, they had been stopped. The Secretary of State then promised to interfere, and finally they were stopped. When he (Schurz) said officers of the United States thus persisting in a course of conduct and failing finally to compromise the country with foreign powers, his suspicions were awakened, and he thought he would not be warranted on any ground of reason or patriotism, he was driven to the suspicion that there was a job at the bottom of it. He did not, however, suspect the Secretary of War, but believed him to be rather a victim than a co-actor.

In conclusion, Mr. SCHURZ said the people had an interest in this matter, because this country there existed a military ring, which was exerting a corrupt and dangerous influence over the administration, and if the proposed investigation should either shield that this impression was unfounded or should discover the guilty and bring them to punishment, it would be a most important service to the best interests of the American people.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the transaction of some important business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved to strike out the item for the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, and choke off the immense cost of keeping up that establishment, and of the folly of retaining land there which was worth a million of dollars. He said it would be cheaper to send every sick sailor in that hospital, with an attendant physician, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, than keep the sailor and physician there, than it is to keep up the Naval Hospital. Every sick sailor there costs more than a Cabinet officer costs in Washington.

Mr. HALE was in favor of abolishing both navy yard and hospital, but this was not the proper bill to decide that question.

Mr. BANKS opposed all sales of government property as it became valuable, thus making the government a losing speculator in the end. If it became the policy of the government to have its work done in private yards by contract, the result would be to close the Brooklyn yard; but at present such a course would be to the last degree unprofitable and unwise.

After further discussion, Mr. SLOCUM withdrew the motion, saying that he had accomplished his object of calling attention to the subject.

Mr. L. MYERS offered an amendment for supplying sailors with clothing at government expense, but after discussion withdrew it, with the remark that he would introduce it as a separate bill.

Mr. HALE moved to add a new section to the bill, directing the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public sale, after ninety days, such vessels and materials as are not suitable or capable of profitable use, repair or fitting out.

Mr. WOOD suggested that no vessels should be sold except after condemnation by a board of naval officers.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that exceptions should be made of such historical vessels as the Constitution, Macedonian, Kearsarge and the yacht America, which should be always maintained by the government.

Mr. HALE objected to Mr. Wood's suggestion as to taking the responsibility from the Secretary of the Navy and putting it on a board of naval officers.

Mr. WOOD argued in support of his proposition, and suggested that the objection to it arose from the fear that naval officers would condemn all the vessels in the navy. The discussion on this point was continued by Messrs. GARFIELD and SWANN against Mr. Wood's proposition. In the course of his remarks Mr. Swann stated that in case of war there were not six vessels in the navy that could be relied on, and he felt convinced that there was not a present administration which would not, if these ships were used, be found to be the tools of the enemy.

Mr. MAYNARD offered his amendment, excepting from sale such vessels as had been eminently distinguished in the naval history of the country.

Mr. DICKEY suggested that that would include all vessels that were eminently distinguished for their ingenuity. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, questioned the good policy and economy of selling naval vessels. They had taken a vast experience of that kind, they had sold for $33,000 a captured blockade runner which had since been known as the Hornet, and it had cost the Government $150,000.

Mr. HALE—Not the same vessel.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, the name, which he could not be convoyed her. Some of these vessels might be captured into privateers against other governments, and put this country in the same predicament as England had been put in by the Alabama and other privateers. He would have useless vessels broken up and sold, but he would not have them sold as ships.

Mr. Maynard's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Hale's was adopted.

The Committee then rose and the bill was passed. The House adjourned.

Singer & Talcott, of Chicago, have secured permission from the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners to run boats from Lockport to Chicago on the cable plan. A cable will be laid in the middle of the canal, and a steam propeller with a revolving clamp wheel grasps the cable and propel boats at a rate of five miles per hour, taking with it from eight to ten well laden canal boats.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Maryland Democracy Passive.

The New Orleans Investigation

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON COAL AND SALT.

Resignation of Collector Markle.

Place to be Filled by Competitive Examination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1872.

Maryland Democracy Passive.

The Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature, together with their Senators and Representatives in Congress, held a conference at Annapolis last evening, for the purpose of discussing the present political situation, and also the part to be taken by the Democratic party in the approaching Presidential campaign. Among those who made speeches on the occasion was Montgomery Blair. All remarks advising Democrats to preserve the passive policy were enthusiastically indorsed. It is stated that most of those present privately expressed their preference for Judge Davis as the forthcoming independent nominee.

The New Orleans Investigating Committee Arrived here to-day. So far as the Republican members thereof are concerned, the opinion seems to be that the whole troubles were so purely local in their character that they were almost wholly beyond the jurisdiction of Congressional investigation. Mr. Scofield sums up the whole difficulty in the following words: "That it was a fight between Republican aspiring politicians, one set of whom wished to control the State through legitimate party means, and a minority who carried on the fight through combinations with the Democrats and Custom House officers." The Committee will not make a report for some time.

Army Staff Corps.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report to executive session that the late nominations made by the President in the Quartermaster's department are in violation of section six of the army appropriation bill of March 20, 1869, and that while the Attorney General's opinion is regarded by the committee as good law upon the points presented to him, that the section named positively prohibits any promotions in the staff corps. To secure the end desired further legislation will first be necessary.

Free Trade in Coal and Salt.

An effort is to be made on Monday in the House to suspend the rules and pass a bill placing coal and salt on the free list. The Senate already has separate bills relating to both these articles, and amendments involving others are pending to each. The Senate also has in the Finance report from the House, passed on the 13th of last month, abolishing the duties on coffee and tea.

Competitive Examination.

Collector Markle, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, has resigned, and at the request of Senator Scott the President has agreed that the place shall be filled by competitive examination. The place is worth about nine thousand dollars per annum, and any one who is a resident of the District at the time of examination is eligible.

Greek Met Greek

In the Patent Office to-day in argument for the extension of Porter Cook's cotton bale tie. Ex-Commissioners Fisher and Moran opposed each other, each using as ammunition former rulings of the other.

The Senate Sick List.

Senator Howe, who has been quite sick, is recovering. Garrett Davis is also improving. Senator Buckingham is lying sick at home in Connecticut.

A Prudent Thief.

It appears that the clerk in the Boston Postoffice, detected in stealing money and valuables from letters, has saved nearly everything, and has twenty-one thousand dollars on hand, and a large quantity of rings, the result of three years' operations. He has delivered the whole collection to the authorities, and offers leniency in exchange for a plan to find the rightful owners, so far as can be done and restore the property on proper proof.

The Sale of Arms to the French Government—Senator Sumner's Resolution.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Senator Sumner's resolution of inquiry into the sales of arms by the United States government during the Franco-Prussian war is offered after thorough examination of the case and full understanding of its importance. The disclosures upon which the resolution is based came out during the recent trial of the late French Consul General at New York. Victor Place, whom the French authorities have convicted and sentenced for frauds on his own government in the shipment of arms and material. In this trial Remington and his bookkeeper, Norton, were the principal witnesses, and it was chiefly through their evidence that Place was convicted, though Place's friends assert that he was specially selected to save his American principals. The sales to Thomas Richardson, on which Secretary Belknap's letter included in Mr. Sumner's preamble refers—are stated in Gen. Dyer's official return, dated January 22, 1872, to have been 24,000 Springfield breech-loaders (model 1870), 1,600 Joslyn breech loaders, 580 Spencers and 3,922,280 cartridges. F. K. Barrister, of New York, also had large contracts with agents of Gambetta, with which the French Government was greatly dissatisfied and for which Remington sued. Consul General Dyer reports that Garrison purchased from the Department twenty six-gun Parrott batteries, to be delivered in thirty-five days from December 24, 1870 but subsequently the French authorities refused to accept them on the ground that they were not furnished in time, which was worth a million of dollars. He said it would be cheaper to send every sick sailor in that hospital, with an attendant physician, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, than keep the sailor and physician there, than it is to keep up the Naval Hospital. Every sick sailor there costs more than a Cabinet officer costs in Washington.

Mr. HALE was in favor of abolishing both navy yard and hospital, but this was not the proper bill to decide that question.

Mr. BANKS opposed all sales of government property as it became valuable, thus making the government a losing speculator in the end. If it became the policy of the government to have its work done in private yards by contract, the result would be to close the Brooklyn yard; but at present such a course would be to the last degree unprofitable and unwise.

After further discussion, Mr. SLOCUM withdrew the motion, saying that he had accomplished his object of calling attention to the subject.

Mr. L. MYERS offered an amendment for supplying sailors with clothing at government expense, but after discussion withdrew it, with the remark that he would introduce it as a separate bill.

Mr. HALE moved to add a new section to the bill, directing the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public sale, after ninety days, such vessels and materials as are not suitable or capable of profitable use, repair or fitting out.

Mr. WOOD suggested that no vessels should be sold except after condemnation by a board of naval officers.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that exceptions should be made of such historical vessels as the Constitution, Macedonian, Kearsarge and the yacht America, which should be always maintained by the government.

Mr. HALE objected to Mr. Wood's suggestion as to taking the responsibility from the Secretary of the Navy and putting it on a board of naval officers.

Mr. WOOD argued in support of his proposition, and suggested that the objection to it arose from the fear that naval officers would condemn all the vessels in the navy. The discussion on this point was continued by Messrs. GARFIELD and SWANN against Mr. Wood's proposition. In the course of his remarks Mr. Swann stated that in case of war there were not six vessels in the navy that could be relied on, and he felt convinced that there was not a present administration which would not, if these ships were used, be found to be the tools of the enemy.

Mr. MAYNARD offered his amendment, excepting from sale such vessels as had been eminently distinguished in the naval history of the country.

Mr. DICKEY suggested that that would include all vessels that were eminently distinguished for their ingenuity. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, questioned the good policy and economy of selling naval vessels. They had taken a vast experience of that kind, they had sold for $33,000 a captured blockade runner which had since been known as the Hornet, and it had cost the Government $150,000.

Mr. HALE—Not the same vessel.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, the name, which he could not be convoyed her. Some of these vessels might be captured into privateers against other governments, and put this country in the same predicament as England had been put in by the Alabama and other privateers. He would have useless vessels broken up and sold, but he would not have them sold as ships.

Mr. Maynard's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Hale's was adopted.

The Committee then rose and the bill was passed. The House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1872.

THE STOKES MURDER TRIAL

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning, evidence was continued in behalf of Stokes, as to irregularities in impaneling the Grand Jury. The District Attorney does not traverse the various allegations as to the irregularities of the Grand Jury, but simply avers that they were good and lawful men, and on that issue will go to the jury. The trial of the present issue will probably terminate to-morrow.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GENERAL ORDER SYSTEM.

Collector Arthur states that the present general order system will be continued only until a new plan can be approved, which will probably be soon, but what the change is will not be divulged at present.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP REPUBLIC.

The new steamship Republic, of the White Star line, has arrived, and is in some respects the superior of her well known predecessors, the Oceanic, Atlantic and Baltic. She has been fitted with a light turtle deck forward, designed to keep the forecastle and main deck dry in heavy weather, while extra boilers have been added and about five hundred horse power gained. She is proportioned and fitted more like a yacht than a merchant steamship. On her passage out the Republic experienced terrific gales, all her small boats being carried away but the vessel behaved admirably. Several steamers which started about the same time have not yet arrived.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

He is in the Hands of His Friends.

Will Support the Republican Ticket, Whoever May be Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1872.

Letter from Senator Wilson on the Vice Presidency.

Senator Wilson has addressed the following letter to a political and personal friend:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: You ask me, how the withdrawal by Mr. Colfax of his irrevocable decision not to be a candidate affects your position.' I have to say in reply, that when the Vice President announced that he should not be a candidate for reelection, and that the position might be claimed by the friends of some Eastern or Southern man, many, magnificent men, some of whom had kindly supported me in 1868, and others who had supported Mr. Colfax, Mr. Fenton, or Mr. Wade, said or wrote to me that they intended to give me their influence for the Vice-Presidency, I had just been elected for the fourth time to the Senate, had entered upon the full term, and had every reason to be gratified and satisfied with my position. This evidence of the personal regard and friendship of many of the noblest men of several States could not but gratify that feeling which prizes recognition by the whole country—a feeling entertained by most men who have long been in the service of their States. After ascertaining that the Vice President's decision was final, I assented to the request of friends, before leaving for Europe early in June last. After my return and before the meeting of Congress, several leading men in more than a dozen States, many of whom I had served with in Congress, assured me that they and the Republicans of their States were for my nomination. I have left this matter to others, and up to this date (the 13th of February), I have not written a word to any one nor replied to the many letters I have received on the subject. The revocation by the Vice President of his declaration was to me a surprise. It placed me in an unpleasant position, and my first impulse was to withdraw from the contest; but by the advice of some of the best Republicans of the land, east, west and south, I leave the question to personal and political friends. Whatever may be the result, I shall be content, and shall do what I can for the unity and success of the Republican party, whoever may be its candidates, for I am bound to it alike by conviction and by association, by gratitude for its deeds of patriotism and by the hope of the services it may render to the country."

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The May Convention.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

So well satisfied are the anti-Republicans in Washington that Grant will be dropped and a new candidate put in the field at Philadelphia that they are considering the propriety of postponing the Cincinnati Convention to meet in July or the 12th of May, and, according to the dispatch to the New York *Sun*, they have decided to defer it till the 30th of June, "in order that they may accept the nominee of Philadelphia, if it be a man on whom they can unite." In other words, the Liberal Republicans do not wish to make an issue that will divide the party in the event of the action of the Philadelphia Mayor and his police appear determined to abate all such nuisances as may be brought to their notice.

At the office of Alderman McMasters, yesterday, Maggie Butterfield made an information against Albert Campbell, charging him with assault and battery. The prosecutrix alleged that the defendant had visited her house on second avenue and without cause or provocation had knocked her down and kicked her. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

The Baby in the House.

The inventor of the contrivance called "A Baby chair" certainly stands a good chance of success. Considering the price—there would be no sort of doubt of it, if the little creatures did not have their way. It is constructed and operates on the true principle. In the language of the inventor, "in this chair babies can sit down, stand up, turn around, walk, run, jump and gallop around the circle, swing, keep time to music, long before they can run about, it is wonderful, perfect and safe, and a source of relief to the child, nurse and mother. In a word, it suits exactly—and this is said not boastingly—the description given by the history of walking, a strengthener of the limbs, developer of the system, and a source of amusement." No doubt. Let us hasten to this delightful city for them, but it is a well attested fact that they cease to cry when once the treasure is possessed. Seven hundred orders have been received, we understand, to be performed that Mr. Sharp, the agent, is at J. R. Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, that the chair with all its gearing—which is said not to weigh a pound—is sold for $6, and that not single chairs only, but chairs at wholesale and rights to sell will be disposed of by Mr. Sharp, who holds a list of the names of our principal families who have permitted him to refer to them as being only to happy to bear testimony to the excellence of this latest blessing after the baby—in the nursery.

WESTERN.

Fine Arts.

Notwithstanding the result of the last picture sales, Mr. J. E. McClees intends again offering his very valuable collection to the bidding of the Pittsburgh public. Our citizens have now had the opportunity of deciding for themselves the merits of this collection of paintings, and as they are to be positively sold, will do well to attend the sales on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon next. They are now on exhibition at the rooms, No. 57 Smithfield street.

As will be seen upon reference to card published elsewhere, Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co., the well known and enterprising Dry Goods and Jobbing house of Philadelphia, announce their Grand Spring Opening. In view of the fact that every preparation has been made for the exhibition of the most magnificent and varied stock, including a new speciality of Carpets and Oil Cloths and that this is the first opening at their new and palatial establishment, and the heads of those departments to be the handsomest, most convenient and best fitted up establishment of its kind in Philadelphia, the Spring opening of Messrs. Hood, Bonbright & Co., is a matter of interest to all the trade generally throughout the whole country. Those who are in search of goods in the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1872.

THOSE who claim to be able to speak for the government declare that Mr. Sumner's resolution about the sale of arms to the French is a "mare's nest," and that the movement will end in smoke. It is said that the War Department will be especially thankful for an investigation. Under such circumstances there ought to be no difficulty in coming at the exact truth by the shortest route.

IT IS SAID that the Pope is about to issue an encyclical letter on the subject of public education, and its relations to the Church and State. It will be recollected that this question was debated at considerable length in the Œcumenical Council. The matter is one of considerable importance, since an authoritative definition of the position of the Roman Church toward public schools and the systems of education as practiced at the present day, has never yet been given. It is to be hoped it may breathe a more liberal and cosmopolitan spirit than some of his late encyclicals on other topics have done.

"I am assured by a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs that the British Commissioners certainly went home with the belief that claims on indirect damages had been excluded. They were claims which Great Britain had always refused to submit to arbitration, just as we refused on our side to submit claims for the Confederate cotton loan or the Fenian raids."

So writes a Washington correspondent. The reference to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs at once suggests Mr. CAMERON to the reader's mind, and is a reminder that in all this matter not a word has been heard from the distinguished Senator and able Chairman, who, though of course not present, is known to have exerted an important influence in directing the American side in the conferences of the Joint High Commission; in fact, whose profound knowledge of international law, perfect familiarity with the entire range of the question of the Alabama claims, and researches into treaties in general, were of the greatest value to all sides. A single word from him, as Chairman, now that the head of the British Ministry has spoken, might go far to dispel the cloud which is rising over our relations with Great Britain.

READERS of discussions on the Treaty have no doubt very generally been inclined to ask: How does it happen that on a point so vital as incidental damages, the Treaty itself is so vague, indeed, almost silent? We are now assured from the English side that "had the intention to press such a demand been understood on both sides at Washington, it would have brought the conference to an abrupt termination." That the Commissioners should, under these circumstances, have signed a treaty which, if it did not recognize incidental claims, certainly left the door open for the question to come in, is not a little remarkable. The dissatisfaction in England with the manner in which this part of the business was done is perfectly natural. But it can scarcely be said that the blame properly falls on us. Mr. HOARE does not pretend that incidental damages are not in the Treaty, but holds that it would be better to repudiate the agreement than risk the question before the arbitrators. And still the question is, how did the Treaty happen to be so vague?

HON. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney General of South Carolina, has written a letter to Senator NASH (colored), of that State, the letter evidently being framed with especial reference to the near approach of the State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention, in which he comes out squarely and emphatically for the renomination of General GRANT. Senator NASH is one of the shrewdest legislators and politicians in South Carolina, and there is perhaps no man in the State who exerts a greater influence among its colored voters. Of all the so-called "carpet-baggers" of the State Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is about the only one against whose thorough uprightness and honesty no charge has been brought, nor any suspicions entertained. His letter will probably have considerable effect in shaping the action of the ensuing convention and determining the selection of delegates. The colored voters of South Carolina are largely in the majority, and have almost unlimited confidence like in the writer of the communication and the Senator to whom it is addressed.

THE TREATY QUESTION IN THE SOUTH.

The difference of opinion which exists between our Government and that of Great Britain respecting the interpretation to be put upon the provisions of the Washington treaty with regard to the Alabama claims, excites considerable interest in the Southern States, some of whose journals—with that singular propensity which has always characterized them of going off at half trigger—are already speculating upon the chances of war between the two countries, and discussing what would be the correct thing for the Southern people to do or abstain from doing in that event. The Augusta, Georgia, *Constitutionalist* thinks it is not in the nature of things that the Southern people should entertain a very frantic desire that England should be mulcted in a very heavy bill of damages; and like the frank, outspoken rebel which it is, says:

"They indulge not a very lively sympathy for Yankee losses resulting from the operations of Confederate cruisers. They regret that they were not larger—large enough to have utterly crippled and paralyzed Yankee commerce and resources, so as to have secession pushed Southern independence. Failing in that, there is no disposition to second the demand of the United States Government for speculative damages."

The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Republican* sees every appearance of a difficulty between the United States and England or Spain, perhaps both, and adds with alarming candor:

"Such a result is but natural for a career as unbridled and unlicensed as that which the United States Government has run for the past seven years, and a foreign war may result in a happy solution of those domestic troubles of ours which seven years of peace have failed to settle. For seven years the military power of the United States has been used to oppress the South, and Yankee ingenuity has taxed itself to find measures of hatred, iniquity and wrong to inflict upon us; every great principle of liberty has been disregarded; corruption and imbecility are in possession of all the high places of power and authority, and the quickest way back to the rights of good government, the best measure of reform that can be inaugurated for the Federal Government, is to plunge into a war with some of the leading powers of the Old World."

Another influential Southern paper—the Richmond *Dispatch*—still clings to the opinion which it entertained during the rebellion, for it thinks that—

"They (the English) are fair-minded people, and scorn to be guilty of a mean action. Can anybody, with truth, say the same of the American rulers?"

While even the temperate and reasonable Louisville *Courier-Journal*, sums up the results of its review of existing circumstances by saying that in the event of war:

"The sympathy and aid of the oppressed and persecuted people of the South we conclude, therefore, can hardly be expected by Grant and his Cabinet."

"GRANT and his Cabinet," as is well known, in this matter have thus far taken the precise grounds which the people of the country, who hold its honor and dignity in charge, expected them to take; so that the thrust of the *Courier-Journal* is really meant for them instead of the government at Washington. Notwithstanding all this unfriendly scowling, however, there is little doubt but that the people who love their whole country will in the future as in the past be found quite sufficient for any emergency which may possibly arise. It is good for them to know on whom they cannot, as well as on whom they can rely; but beyond this the expressions we have quoted are amusing, rather than otherwise.

LAW REFORM.

The serious and increasing difficulties arising from the enormous accumulation of laws and decisions in this country, where each State has its own Courts and Legislature, and its own rapidly growing mass of statutes and cases, are every day booming more apparent; and the necessity of doing something to remedy the evil is every day becoming more sensibly felt. Every year adds a new supplementary volume of legislation to the statutes of every State, in addition to several volumes of decided cases, of all of which the citizen, through himself or his paid counsellor, must know something more or less minutely accurate, in order to come within the legal assumption that no man is ignorant of the law. The reports of these decided cases of the various States number nearly two thousand volumes, without including the volumes containing the statutes. In fourteen of the States codifying commissions are now at work on the laws, but under such a system of legislation as ours a complete code may be set down as an impossibility. In the State of New York, for instance, it is nearly twenty years since able commissioners reported five several codes under the authority of the Legislature, not one of which has yet been acted upon; while in Massachusetts a commission appointed to frame a code of criminal law for the Commonwealth, reported the code as long ago as 1844, but the Legislature has never found time to take it up, and it is said to be now all but forgotten. At a recent meeting of the Social Science Association, Professor WASHBURN, of the Harvard Law School, suggested, as a mode of practical relief, that the Legislature of each State should put the work into single hands, a single subject to each person—not the whole body of the law at once, but some one of the most practically important departments of it, and commission him to state in a condensed, orderly, intelligible form, the law upon that subject, so far as it had been declared by statute or adjudicated by the court; afterwards to report this to the Legislature in the form of an act, followed by its submission to a proper committee. Then, when perfected, to be passed upon by the Legislature and declared to be the law. It is argued that, if this plan did no more, it would "post up," as it were, the law on that subject to the date of its enactment in an institutional form, and thus serve for a new starting point, behind which courts and lawyers would not have to go to find out what the law then was. If this can be done with success with one or two subjects a year, it would not be long before, upon all the most important matters of practical interests, the public would have an authoritative statement and exposition; the advantages of a code thus being gained without any sudden derangement of the order of things which would be likely to arise from substituting an entire code at once for the form in which the present law is generally now accessible. This is a question in which everybody is more or less interested, and it is certain that the present evil of the vastness of the undigested mass of material of which our law consists, is growing greater every year, and becoming correspondingly more difficult to overcome. At the worst, no danger could arise from trying the experiment, and it might be productive of important public benefit. The subject is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA IN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 13, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The action of the Republican State Convention in deciding that the State Convention called to meet in Harrisburg, April next, shall appoint the delegates to the Republican National Convention, has displeased many Republicans in this county. It is regarded as a close corporation business, and is producing a bad effect. Some maintain that the Central Committee followed the usage of the party; others say that the people have always elected their delegates. * * *

You will confer a favor on many Republicans here, and I have no doubt in other Western counties, by stating what the usage of the party has been in this matter, and whether the State Committee has the right to decide it.

Yours Respectfully,

ANSWER.

The usage has not been uniform. The first Republican National Convention called to nominate a President and Vice President, was composed as respected representative delegates of members chosen by the people, either by a direct vote or through the agency of County Conventions. This Convention met in Philadelphia in June, 1856, and nominated Col. FREMONT for the Presidency. The delegates to the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. LINCOLN for President, were in part elected by the people and in part appointed by the State Convention of that year. A bitter and protracted controversy took place in the Convention as to the mode of appointment. The friends of Gen. CAMERON, then a candidate for the Presidency, maintained on the floor of the Convention the right of that body to name the representative delegates, while those opposed to Mr. CAMERON resisted this pretension, claiming that it was the right of the people in the Congressional districts to name their own representatives; that this was in accordance with the usages of the Whig party and the Republican precedent of 1856. The matter was compromised by permitting the members who advocated the power and duty of the Convention to elect the delegates to make the selections for their own districts, while those who held the opposite view refused to select and referred the matter to the people. A small majority, indicated by the action of the individual members, appeared to be against the pretension that the appointment of the delegates rested with the State Convention.

In 1864, the representative portion of the delegation to the Baltimore Convention was appointed by the State Convention that met over the protest of many members of that time the party in Pennsylvania was believed to be nearly unanimously in favor of the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, with no defined choice for the Vice-Presidency.

In 1868, the delegates to the Chicago Convention were chosen by the State Convention after considerable opposition, but with the concurrence of a decided majority of the Convention, and they were instructed by the Convention, and they were instructed by the Convention, and they were instructed by

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R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

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AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, 1872.

The demand for local domestic securities has been large and the market is about cleared of any but small lots. Of the bonds issued for street improvement, there are none to be had as the work has ceased on all the new streets until spring. Allegheny Valleys are held strongly and cannot be bought in any amounts without advancing the bid. They are probably the most sensitive bond on the market being readily depressed or advanced by a bold movement in either way. The Water extensive loan is the only bond now procurable in any large amounts.

We quote below an article on the production of copper, which seems to forecast a long wished-for time when copper stocks, now stowed away with their first cousins, oil stocks, may bear a quotable value.

Mr. Sherman has introduced into the Senate the following bill of much importance to the National Banks:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of three per centum temporary loan certificates, issued under acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, to an amount not exceeding $3,000,000 per month, in addition to the amount which he is authorized to redeem and cancel by virtue of the act to which this is an amendment.

Provided, That he shall give notice to the holders hereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates, which shall be designated by number, date and amount, shall cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association, and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and the right not heretofore be extended to any of the reserve of any banking association.

This act, if approved, will tend to a further contraction of the currency, and to bring on an approximation of greater health in our financial system.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
5-20s	110¾	110¾	110¾
new 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth venue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

old	115¾
nited States 6-20s of 1881	115¾
nited States 5-20s of 1862	111
nited States 5-20s of 1864	111
nited States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
nited States 5-20s of 1865,	110¾
nited States 10-40s	110¾
nited States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
nited States 5-20s, January and July, 1864	111¾
nited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
nion Pacific Railroad	111¾
urrency 6s	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
February 15, 1872.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
anton						
York Union Tel	26	26	26	26	26	26
ucket						
ific Mail	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
dams Express	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
ells Fargo	37	37	37	37	37	37
nerican Express	64	64	64	64	64	64
ew York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
ew York Central scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
ichigan Central	91	91	91	90¾	90¾	90¾
inois Central						
ntario & Southern	14	14	14	14	14	14
icago & North'w	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
o. preferred	111	111	111	111	111	111
ck Island	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
s. preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
abash	26	26	26	26	26	26
o. preferred	124		124			124
Paul	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Paul pref	115¾		115¾			115¾
ie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
ew Jersey Central						
nden Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
nnessee State bonds	65¾		65¾			
o. new	66¾		66¾			
uth Carolina, July	64		64			
uth Carolina, April	34¼		34¼			
ton	89¾		89¾			

We referred recently to the greatly increased consumption of copper for the manufacture of metallic artilidges, and the diminished product of some of the great copper-bearing districts of the world—chiefly specially the mines of Chili and of Great Britain. Upon the Lake Superior mines the effect of present prices, and the prospect of even a firmer market promises to call into life a great many mines which have been idle for years, and to stimulate new xplorations and new enterprises. Experience has ought a lesson to people engaged in copper-mining which will not soon be forgotten, and it may be safely assumed that our progress in that direction will be more substantial and more profitable than in the arlier history of copper-mining in this country. It is true that, considerable less than present prices great many stand-ned mines can be worked at good profit, and started at but little expense, inasmuch as a large number of the necessary and surface improvements provided. We estimate that the richest mines on Lake Superior can produce copper at a cost of from 12 to 14 cents per pound, while those which secure a yield of but from 30 to 40 conts to the ton of rock can land ingot copper in ew York at 18 cents as a maximum.

For the current year opinions differ as to the probable course of the market, but many believe it key to advance even higher than the present price of 30 per pound. The production will undoubtedly increase in consequence of the larger profits of mining, but as the stock on hand January 1, 1872, was 50 per cent. smaller than upon the 1st of January, 1871, and as the consumption is likely to increase till more, it must be some months before the larger roduct can have any marked effect. Nothing can revent the average of the year to 25c per ound, in which we see no reason why the Lake operators, companies, generally even those of such produce the finest copper bearing rock, will not endeavor to maintain the point for which ey are ready in copper mining is intelligent, economical and persistent management, and the patient application of money to develop the mining. More speculation, which of en follows in the train of legitimate mining enterprise, may misadvance ephemeral homes and divert attention, but it is quite certain that copper mining will hereafter be prosecuted in its country with greater skill and probably with greater success.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

nna's Central	62¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾
lla. and Erie	26	North Penna's R. R.	58
gh Navigation	46½	Philadelphia and Reading	37⅛
mawlen	46	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Creek & Alleg'y R.	41½	Reading	56¾

THE WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK.

February 14.—The market since our last has not en very active, although there is a good demand both domestic and foreign, but the high rates ing have had a tendency to check transactions. e business has been principally foreign, which is ually cheaper than domestic, and some large es have been made at slightly improved rates. he market for both kinds still has an upward tenncy, and holders as a general thing are not disposed to force sales to any extent, even at the advanced ices. The sales are 5,000 lbs fine Ohio fleece at 50c; 3,500 lbs Ohio extra 53½c; 18,000 lbs medium and coice Texas 34½@35c; 6,000 lbs Oregon 60c; 641 bales spect pulled 75½@76c; also extra do 76½@76c; 1 bale fall clip California 35@37c; 250 bales Cape 42½ 47½c; 30,000 lbs Mestiza 34½@36c.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 14.—Wool is active and prices have an pward tendency; 150,000 lbs in lots, including 80, Pennsylvania and West Virginia— 50,000 lbs 56c; X and XX 53@56c; medium and arse 56c; unwashed coarse and medium, 46@ 49c; unwashed fine, 50c; washed combing and aine, medium and coarse, 56c; do do do very ine, 62@65c; unwashed do do medium, 60@62½c; do do coarse, 60@66c. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Western washed fine, 57c; washed edium and coarse, 56c; unwashed do do, 57c; unashed fine, 50c; unwashed dark and inferior, 50c; three-fourths unwashed, 50c; good fullwashed, 52@53c.—*South American.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1872. }

Below will be found our review of the live stock market for the week ending to-day.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we remarked that the market was steady and moderately active, with a fair supply of cattle on sale, about enough to meet the current demand. On Thursday the run was rather light and the market continued steady at prices about the same as had ruled the day before. Buyers purchased what were required to supply their customers and generally at figures a little higher than ruled the week before, the market closing on Thursday evening with but little stock unsold. On Friday the arrivals were fair, some stock coming that should have arrived sooner in the week but was detained for want of cars, &c. The market, owing to the absence of buyers, was not active, very few cattle changing hands, and the feeling was not so good, a few sales of cattle being made during the day at figures a shade lower than had ruled the day previous. On Saturday the receipts were again light, some 50 cars of stock being on the road which should have arrived on Friday night or Saturday morning. There was very little trading done and the market closed moderately firm, with a better feeling than had been for some time. This week the market opened up on Tuesday with a moderate supply of cattle on sale. With a fair attendance of buyers and favorable advices from the east, sellers held cattle firm at last week's rates, and in some cases a little higher. Not many cattle changed hands buyers holding off to see what the morning would bring. To-day the arrivals have been fair, and in quality are better than last weeks. The market opened up active with prices a shade higher than yesterday. The offerings are not large, and as the advices from the east report markets better, there is a feeling and disposition among sellers to advance prices here. During the afternoon trade was brisk, cattle selling at least 5c higher than at the close of last week's market. From appearances we would say that the trade will rule active during the balance of the week. Among cattle men there is a better feeling as regards the future of the trade, than has ruled for sometime. For the last six months the supply of cattle on the markets has been very heavy, and it has been difficult for to sell at anything like satisfactory prices. In many instances farmers sold their cattle fat, for less money than they cost as stockers. It looks now as if the heavy runs were over, and with not so many cattle offering the markets will rule more steady and even.

Bulls.

The supply of bulls offering this week light. The market continues moderately firm at about last week's prices.

Stockers.

The offerings of stockers this week light, there being only two or three loads on sale. There is a fair demand for them from dealers and farmers, and the tone of the market has improved considerably the last few weeks. The only thing that is wanting to cause more activity in this branch is for our farmers to conclude to pay better prices. Last year they all lost money on their stockers and there is no disposition among them to purchase very low. This feeling has caused the trade to rule very slow this season, and unless farmers are willing to pay better prices, there will not be one-half the stockers sold that were last season, as it is impossible for our dealers to bing cattle here, when the farmers from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are at Chicago paying good prices. Chicago reports quote stockers almost as high there, as farmers want to pay for them here, and when 15c @ 100 lbs, the cost of bringing them is added, it will at once be seen that, there is not money in the trade. Some stockers are being picked up from lots of common cattle, and generally sell from $4 25 to $4 75 @ 100 lbs.

PRICES.

Following are prices: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, $6 25 to 6 50; prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $5 25 to $5 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $4 72 to $5 25; bulls, $2 75 to $3 50; cows, heifers and stags, $3 50 to $4,50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report, the market on prime Philadelphia hogs was firm and steady, with a demand slightly exceeding the supply, while on York ers and common the feeling was not so good, they being in greater supply and selling slow. On Thursday the receipts of good hogs was light, and those of common fair. The market for prime ruled firm and steady at about $5 55. On Yorkers the feeling was not so good, the demand having fallen off consideriably and sales were made rather slowly. On Friday and Saturday the receipts of prime were light, and fair of other grades. The market ruled very dull and unaggy on common hogs with prices fully 25c lower than at the first of the week, and closing very dull. This week the market opened up on Monday with a light supply of good hogs offering, and sales were made quickly as high as $5 55a5 60. Yorkers sold at prices from $4 50a5 05, the market closing weak. On Tuesday the receipts of prime were again light, and the market ruled active at prices a shade higher; Yorkers dull with very few selling. To-day the receipts are fair for common grades of hogs. Traiders more active on all grades, Yorkers selling from 5a10c higher than yesterday and a good many changing hands. Prime are scarce, the demand is much greater than the supply and dealers say that no difficulty would be experienced in selling a bunch of strictly prime as high as $5 75 @ hundred lbs, but there is none of that kind here, and so far as we could learn to-day sales were made higher than $5 65. The change of weather has had a favorable effect on the trade and to-night the market is very firm and steady at the following prices for the different grades: Prime Philadelphia $5 55a5 65; prime Philadelphia $5 25a5 35; Yorkers $4 62a4 75; common $4 50.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report we stated that the market was very firm and steady with the demand fully up to the supply. Since then there have been some changes. The offerings this week are rather heavy and embracing all grades and kinds from extra down to very common. The market on good grades is a shade higher than last week with trade active, on common the feeling is not so good as last week, and prices are a shade lower. Following are the current rates: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $7 25 as 00; prime, 85 to 95 lbs, $6 75a7 00; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $5 75a6 25; common, 65 to 75 lbs, scalawags, $2 00a2 50.

BIG FEEDING.

George Hadden bought from Crawford & Sons, of Jefferson county, Ohio, 1,500 head the wool sheep, which he sold on January 10th. They weighed about 90 lbs. The sheep were put in the feed lots in September and weighed 85 lbs. They were fed during S ptember, one bushel shelled corn per day for each hundred, which was gradually increased to four bushel. Increase of weight from September to January 10th, 20 lbs per head. Who can beat this?

FINE STOCK.

Some of the finest sheep ever offered on any market were at the East Liberty yards this week. A lot of 43 head of sheep, weighing 200 lbs each, were sold by Julius Voetter at $10 00 per hundred lbs. The sheep were fed by Mr. Longhorn of Sandusky, Ohio, and competent judges say they were the finest lot of heavy sheep ever brought here.

S. M. Lafferty sold for Chas. Campbell, of Washington county, a drove of very nice fine wool sheep. They weighed 104 lbs, and brought $8 30 @ 100 lbs. Verily mutton is high.

WHY IS IT?

Our butchers are only getting from $2 to $2 50 for good sheep pelts, while at New York the butchers are getting from $4 to $4 50. We think it would pay to buy and ship pelts just now.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,290	$5 00	1	1,500	$5 50
17	18,640	5 00	1	1,240	4 00
	760	3 00	1	1,300	3 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

1	1,080	5 00	2	14,720	4 25
	62,360	6 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

	17,240	4 62½		3,080	4 00
17	19,120	5 62½	27	25,070	5 85
17	22,680	5 75	17	21,840	6 25
18	19,320	Texas	3 75	11,420	6 37

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

17	21,100	6 00	9	12,560	6 00
	41,342	6 62½			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

4	4,370	5 75	5	5,800	5 75
19	23,780	6 25	19	23,940	6 25
2	2,060	6 00	2	2,120	6 00
2	2,160	4 00	2	1,820	3 50
2	2,020	5 50	11	18,180	6 35
17	20,400	6 10	18	21,960	6 00
4	11,080	5 87	27	31,400	5 50
15	15,720	5 75	18	18,180	5 50
	30,080	6 00	284	32,270	7 85

OBER & WILLIAMS SOLD

1	1,220	5 50	1	1,120	4 50
18	18,820	6 75	15	17,180	6 70

Hogs.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	450	$4 60	47	16,480	$5 50
	9,200	5 50	42	11,840	5 60
	5,720	5 60	17	5,020	4 80
127	29,980	5 65	19	5,140	5 25
	4,140	5 40	18	5,040	4 60
	2,000	4 50	10	2,850	4 60
	1,410	4 00			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

	16,470	4 75		11,270	4 62
14	3,640	5 00	93	21,450	4 62
14	3,420	4 62½	50	11,930	4 75
	14,620	4 90			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

	10,400	5 00		5,280	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

	59,820	4 60	151	35,460	4 60
187	45,140	4 62½	122	28,660	4 70
100	23,840	4 65	76	18,060	4 70
24	5,640	4 60	76	14,920	4 60
100	23,840	4 65	76	18,060	4 70
24	5,760	4 50	35	7,980	4 50

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Consistory for the Nomination of Bishops.

ROME, February 15.—A consistory for the nomination of Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church will be held in this city on the 19th instant.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 15.—The Bonapartist adherents are exerting themselves to create a feeling among the workmen of certain cities in favor of the ex-Emperor.

LONDON, February 15.—The corporation of Liverpool proposes to buy the tramways now in operation in that city.

PARIS, February 15.—It is now rumored that M. Berthemy will be Minister to Washington, and M. De La Rancere Minister to Rome.

Some delegates of the Right in the Assembly are going to Antwerp to submit to Count De Chambord their programme with regard to the monarchy in France, and endeavor to obtain his sanction thereto; but there is little hope of success. It is a foregone conclusion that the Count will refuse to make any concessions.

LONDON, February 15.—In the House of Commons to-night the *ballot* bill passed its second reading by a vote of 200 against 51. The House of Lords engaged in a long and bitter debate on a motion made by Marquis of Salisbury to censure the government for Gladstone's appointment. The motion was rejected by a vote of 89 to 87.

PARIS, February 15.—All hopes of a fusion of Orleanists and Legitimists are abandoned. The Assembly to-day debated with much feeling the proposal to head all tax papers with the "words occasioned by the war of 1870." The Left moved to add to these words, "declared by Napoleon," and the Right moved as a further addition, "and continued by the government of September." The amendment of the Left was adopted and the proposal passed the Assembly.

MADRID, February 15.—The official *Gazette* publishes the text of the armistice between Spain and the South American republics, agreed to at Washington.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, February 15.—The steamship Hermann, from New York for Bremen, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, February 15.—The steamship Tripoli, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 15, 5 P. M.—Consols—money 92¼; account 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of 1865, 91¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾, ex. coupon. The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England is £762,000.

FRANKFORT, February 15.—American bonds 95¾.

PARIS, February 15.—Rentes 56f 25c. Cotton 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 9d@12s. Flour 26s@27s. Corn 29s 6d. Cheese 70s. Bacon—Cumberland cut 32s 9d; short rib middles 32s 9d.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1872.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of gentlemen who are officially in the promotion of agricultural education, and especially those concerned with the administration of colleges which received the benefit of the national grant of July, 1862, for promoting instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts, assembled at the Agricultural Department this morning. At a meeting held yesterday a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial.

The sailing day of the Hamburg steamship line from New York has been changed from Tuesday to Thursday of each week.

A young man named Good had his arm caught in the machinery of a sawmill at Milton Station, ten miles from Indianapolis, yesterday, and was whirled around a shaft until literally torn to pieces.

The corner-stone of a new Masonic temple was laid at New Orleans yesterday.

It is proposed by the Judges of the Criminal and Circuit Courts of Tennessee to hold a convention before the next session of the Legislature, for the purpose of suggesting a reformation in the law regarding trial by juries, as the present law is totally inefficient to secure the ends of justice in jury cases.

No change is reported in the snow blockade situation on the Union Pacific Railroad. Seven trains, the oldest of which was set out from Omaha, were lying at Creston sunmit. More snow and high winds there yesterday. Trains have been engaged in carrying provisions to the passengers from Fort Steele.

By an accident on the Albany and Susquehana Railroad yesterday morning, the express agents, baggage master and newsboy were injured, but all the passengers escaped.

The authorities of Alabama are taking steps to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the State debt.

The will of the late Gen. H. W. Halleck was probated at San Francisco yesterday. His wife is appointed sole executrix and guardian of their son, and the property shared between them, except $50,000 to be paid to his mother and the use of the homestead in Oneida county, New York, during her life.

At Springfield, Ohio, Wednesday night, Robert Scott, colored, shot and killed his wife, and then shot himself. Domestic infelicity, caused by unfaithfulness of the wife, is the assigned cause of the tragedy.

There was rejoicing at Salt Lake yesterday over the report that one of the snow-bound trains would reach there to-day.

Prominent and influential citizens of St. Louis held a meeting last night to consider means whereby foreign capital might be attracted to that city and to Missouri. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature and to ask an appropriation to carry out the project.

The Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention met in the Opera House, at Columbus, yesterday afternoon. There was but a small number in attendance. Mrs. Swisshelm made a short speech, expressing the hope that the Convention would put itself on the record so decidedly against the free love movement that it would never again be heard of in Ohio. She thought that suffrage would elevate women to a place of influence that they could not attain without it. The Convention elected the following permanent officers: President, Mrs. M. M. Cole; Vice-President, Mrs. M. V. Buchanan; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. Buchanan; Corresponding Secretary, Miss J. O. Lidgerly.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A New Scheme—The Canal Railroad.

A movement is on foot among the people living along the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Canal, to have a railroad constructed along the canal bed. At a meeting in Conneautville on the 7th inst., the Burgess, Mr. J. C. Sturtevant, and Mr. O. O. Tickner were appointed to visit Pittsburgh and consult with the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to learn what inducements would have to be held out by the people to secure the building of the road. On the day following a dispatch was received in Conneautville from Superintendent McCullough, asking the people along the line of the proposed road to submit a proposition to the company as to what they were willing to do to secure the work. Acting upon this, a large meeting of citizens was held on Saturday evening, at which a committee consisting of Messrs. J. C. Sturtevant, A. L. Power, O. O. Tickner, and F. M. Robinson, was appointed, to tender to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on behalf of the town, all right of way needed in addition to that now owned, grounds for depots and other buildings, and $40,000 in cash. Other towns along the line will, it is said, take similar steps, and the united propositions be submitted at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is some talk of a meeting of those interested in the project being held in this city at an early day.

Railroad Extension to Kentucky Coal Fields.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—A large party of gentlemen, including members of Council, returned yesterday from an excursion to the coal fields of Grayson and Muhlberg counties, a little over a hundred miles from the city, on the line of the Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad. The coal was found to be of excellent quality, some better than Pittsburgh for grate purposes. The deposits are of immense extent, several veins, one below the other, ranging from three to feet in thickness. It is estimated that the yield of a portion of the coal field on each side and within five miles of the track will be enough to supply Louisville, at the present rate of consumption, over eight thousand years. From the mine opened and being worked about 500,000 bushels of coal have been taken out already. Pittsburgh coal is delivered at houses at 20 cents. Kentucky coal at 18 cents. A proposition will probably be passed by the City Council to-morrow night submitting to a vote of the people of Louisville the question of subscribing one million dollars to build an extension of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, so as to give the road an independent line into Louisville.

General Malone, of Virginia, is here in the interest of the proposition for city aid to the amount of one million eight hundred thousand dollars for extending the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Road to Cumberland Gap, to connect with his Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Road, and give him a through line from Norfolk to Memphis *via* Lebanon Junction.

MEXICO.

The Revolutionists Getting the Upper Hand—President Grant Expected to Come to the Aid of Juarez

CITY OF MEXICO, February 8.—General Corona, accompanied by an escort of one hundred men, has disappeared. It is supposed he has left the country. The Government has gained advantages in the State of Guerrero. The largest half of the State of Puebla and of Vera Cruz is in the hands of the revolutionists. Domingues, the revolutionary leader, is in the State of Vera Cruz. The body of Ex-Governor Felix Diaz was brought to Pachalita on the 23d ultimo. It was stated that he was killed in an engagement, but it is generally believed that he was treacherously surprised and assassinated.

President Juarez is gradually increasing in the dictatorship. It is reported that President Juarez applied to President Grant for assistance, and that President Grant replied that he would support President Juarez as a last alternative. President Juarez issues decrees prohibiting martial law in the State of Guanajuato. General Lepeda defeated the revolutionists on the second at San Felipe. The bulk of the federal forces is concentrating at Guanajuato, and in the capital. Two revolutionary vessels captured a German bark, carrying a batallion of Federals, near Progreso. The Federals having forcibly seized vessels.

LATER.—The revolutionists have captured Aquas Calientes. The Juarists say President Grant must take act personally if he intends to help Juarez. The number of revolutionists in the field is estimated at 20,000, the most ever in arms. The Government nevertheless holding its own. A plan is proposed for Juarez to retire, resign, and permit Mejia, his Minister of War, to assume the Presidency. Gen. Sanchez Oleo has been sent to the northern frontier to Lanoes. A large force of revolutionists is marching on Guadalajara. Consternation prevails here.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The French View—England and America Both Wrong—A Rupture Feared.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

PARIS, February 3, 1872.

The [illegible] authority that the United States will not waive their claims on England for indirect damages, but has become indecisive on the moderate item. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the American member of the Geneva tribunal, will return to Europe in May. The *Journal Des Debats*, commenting on the speech of Mr. Gladstone, says that England and America are both wrong, and fears a protracted misunderstanding may lead to rupture.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer will probably remain highest on Friday in the South Atlantic States, with pleasant weather; an area of low barometer move northeastward over Missouri, and southerly winds increase with threatening weather by Friday morning west of the Mississippi; rising barometer and partly cloudy or clear weather with cold northwest winds continuing in Pennsylvania and New England; southwest winds and rising temperature prevail on the lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Thursday night unless, possibly, on the western gulf.

In the oil case of Byers & Co., *vs.* Sterling Bonsal, originating in the oil fight of December 31st, 1870, on trial at Franklin, Pa., after the jury retired yesterday to deliberate on their verdict, the plaintiffs withdrew their suit and asked a non-suit, which the court allowed them. The case will probably be started again.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 15, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	7	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	10	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	10
Memphis, Tenn.	0	5	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	6
New Orleans, La.	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh.	0	0	0	2
Shreveport, La.	0	9	0	2
St. Louis, Mo.	0	1	0	0
St Paul,	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	3	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Lagrange, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, OHIO, February 15.

The ice commenced running here at half-past six and is still running. Captains Diamond and John Penney, with cargoes, are all safe.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—River twenty feet and stationary; ice floating by; river nearly clear; prospect for resumption of navigation to-morrow. The Major Sanders, a Government survey boat, was cut down just below the Suspension bridge and sunk in the middle channel. The pilot house, a dozen or more coal barges just below the bridge broke loose, and several others were lost. The Vernon has been turned over to the Underwriters, who are wrecking her. The freight is being removed from the Nashville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—River declined six feet; six feet in canal; weather clear; thermometer 15 degrees. Milder; mercury 22; ice running heavy. A coal boat belonging to Jas. Coon, containing about 20,000 bushels, was cut down by the ice last night at Jeffersonville, and is a total loss. About one hundred and fifty barges, at the upper end of Shawnee run at the head of falls, between the falls and the end of the chute, was swept away by the ice.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 15.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 15 to 26; the river has risen one foot; full of ice. Port list.—Up, Ada Heilman, 9 P. M.; Leclaire, 11 P. M.; J. W. Garrett and barges, 1:30 A. M.; Mary McDaniel, R. H. Hunt and Fayette, 9 A. M.; Mollie Ebert, 2 P. M.; Boaz and barges, 4 P. M.; Dick Johnson, 6 P. M. Down—Bowling Green, 2 P. M.; Idlewild, 3 P. M.; Kate Robinson, 4 P. M. Freight abundant; business very active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 15.—Arrived—Illinois, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Joe. E. Fleming, Cottonwood, 4 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 6 P. M. No departures. The river has risen seven inches; cloudy; thermometer 44.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Clear and pleasant; river rising steadily. Departed—Ben. T. Tolle, St. Louis; Commonwealth, Longworth and Yeager, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 15.—Down—Mary Miller, 8 last night; Sallie V. Blount, 7 A. M.; Allegheny Belle and barges, 4 P. M.; Chas. Brodman, 6 P. M. Clear and cold; river rising.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Cattle dull and comparatively few buyers; very best on sale to-day 6¾c; that rated first quality, 6¾@6¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, 3½@4c; receipts of the week 797; sales 783. Hogs in fair supply at 6¾@7c net; receipts 7,709. Sheep basis, gross, the latter for a few prime lots; good sheep in good demand; receipts 2,130.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 15.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; middlings 21⅝@21¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 15.—Holders firm; light offerings and few buyers; middlings 21½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 15.—Cotton weak; middlings 21⅜c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 15.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 19¾c.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Patents to Ohio and Pennsylvania Inventors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1872.

The following is a complete list of patents for inventions that will issue from the United States Patent Office to-morrow, for the week ending February 13:

PENNSYLVANIA—ORIGINAL PATENTS.

123,548—Toy; Henry L. Beach, Montrose.

123,552—Die for making bolts and picks; David Carr, Allegheny city, assignor of two-R. Pusey, same place.

123,567—Case for reversible latches and locks; Jacob Kinzer, Pittsburgh.

123,576—Sewing machine needle and its carrying-bar; Andrew W. Mathues, Media.

123,583—Cultivator; Samuel C. Sheller, Lewisburg, assignor to Alfred S. Sheller, same place.

123,586—Saw-mill; Henry F. Snyder and Samuel Weymouth, Williamsport, assignors to H. F. Snyder, G. S. Snyder, same place, and Aries Snyder, Freeport.

123,588—Stove grate; James Spear, Philadelphia.

123,602—Steam heater; S. Lloyd Wiegand, Philadelphia; antedated January 24, 1872.

123,606—Anti-concussion water cock; Mifflin W. Baily, Pottstown.

123,622—Bee Hive; David Latchaw, Barkeyville.

123,637—Expansion pivot for wheels of sewing and other machines; Emanuel Moltz, Woodward.

123,639—Beer forcing apparatus; Wm H. Otto and Peter Kopper, Tremont.

123,650—Steam pump; Lucien H. Allen and Wm. Barton, Tamaqua.

124,657—Sash holder; Wm. C. Young, Danville.

123,660—Steam pump; Lucien H. Allen and Wm. Barton, Tamaqua.

123,661—Steam pump; Lucien H. Allen and Wm. Barton, Tamaqua.

123,665—Inner sole for boots and shoes; Wm. M. Belcher, Philadelphia.

123,671—Combined for and band cutter; John Boffenmyer, Enterprise.

123,681—Machine for flinting and glazing leather; Geo. Crowley, Philadelphia.

123,710—Hay tedder; James Lee, Pottstown.

123,719—Saw mill; Henry E. Messimer, Williamsport.

123,746—Metal rolling mill; Edward Thomas, Newcastle.

REISSUE PATENTS.

4,752—Mode of printing and embossing cloth; Lewis Murr, Philaphia, assignor to Joseph Metz and Bernhard Metz; patent No. 75,957, dated March 24, 1868.

4,768—Traction engine; Robert C. Parvin, Philadelphia; patent No. 119,878, dated October 10, 1871.

DESIGNS PATENTED DURING THE WEEK.

5,941—Oil cloth pattern; Henry Kagy, Philadelphia, assignor to Thomas Potter, Son & Co., same place.

5,942—Oil cloth pattern; Henry Kagy, Philadelphia, assignor to Thomas Potter, Son & Co., same place.

5,943—Oil cloth pattern; Henry Hagy, Philadelphia, assignor to Thomas Potter, Son & Co., same place.

OHIO—ORIGINAL PATENTS.

123,551—Sash weight; Matthias G. Burkhardt, Cincinnati.

123,572—Device for securing covers to vessels; Charles A. Hall, Cincinnati.

123,600—Lightning Rod; Warren A. Wells, St. Paul, Minn., and George House, Gallipolis; antedated January 27, 1872.

123,607—Adding machine and computing apparatus; Edwin Baltzley, New Philadelphia.

123,611—Buggy top; Robert Bower, Lima.

123,626—Bed-bottom; Jacob Doutson, Columbus; antedated February 1, 1872.

123,635—Steam engine; James R. Maxwell, Cincinnati, and Ezra Cope, Covington, Ky.

123,636—Punch; Henry J. Mellon, Cincinnati, assignor to McGowan Brothers' Pump and Machine Company, same place.

123,646—Extension Lounge; Charles Streit, Cincinnati.

123,651—Ink Fountain; Henry H. Thorp, Cleveland.

123,672—Sewing Machine Table; John David Browne, Madisonville.

123,678—Millstone Balance; Daniel Collins, Zanesfield.

123,687—Yarn Tension Device for Knitting Machines; William Franz, Bucyrus, and William Pope, Crestline.

123,692—Animal Poke; Josiah Green, Helmick.

123,702—Harvester Reel; Hiram H. Hurford and Hill Miller, Canton.

123,704—Cotton Harvester; William H. Irving, Philadelphia, Pa.

123,709—Mode of Ornamenting Harness; William W. Kilch, Berlin.

123,727—Charles S. Ranklin, Cincinnati.

123,733—Propeller; Rudolph Schmidt, Cincinnati.

123,739—Grate Bar; John W. Stanton, Barnesville, assignor of one-half of his right to Henry Kerstine, same place.

123,751—Water Gauge for Steam Boilers; Ezra W. Vandiver, Cincinnati.

123,756—Adjustable Rolling Support for Stoves; Chauncey D. Woodruff, Toledo.

FROM BEAVER, PA.

Lectures—Miss Holden—Fred. Douglass—Anna Dickinson—New Dwellings—New Seminary Buildings—Dwelling Burned, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

BEAVER, PA., February 15, 1872.

Since my last communication to the COMMERCIAL, this whilom "Sunday town," as the [illegible] begin to [illegible] delightful to term it, has lined up to the [illegible] The attraction has not been in the line of negro minstrels or traveling theaters, but in first class lectures. It is no slight commendation of the society of this town, "beautiful for situation," that these lectures were more than well sustained. The first was given by Miss Louise Holden, Elmira, on the subject "Our Humorists." Miss Holden is finely educated, chaste in her language, graceful in her manner, and nearly faultless in her delivery. Her recitations and reading from the humorists of the day were pronounced to be, by those most competent to judge, of a superior order. Selections from Mark Twain and Bret Harte were rendered in a way to delight all.

Next came Mr. Frederick Douglass, subject "Self Made Men," which was treated in a manner highly satisfactory to the largest audience ever gathered in Beaver on that night, finding it was full of thought and practical suggestions, especially for the young. The subject did not afford the opportunity for a full display of Mr. Douglass's oratorical powers, it was manifest that he has lost little of the old fire that so electrified many years ago in behalf of freedom. Miss Anna Dickinson is next in course.

The coming season bids fair to be quite busy in the way of building in this town. Alvah Captain Weyand, of the *Argus*, is collecting material for the erection of a fine brick dwelling on his beautiful corner lot, while it is understood that the plans are being drawn for a $12,000 mansion for Col. Quay, of the *Radical*, to stand on the Diamond. Who will dare to say hereafter that publishing a county newspaper does not pay? In addition to this, the new buildings for the Seminary and Institute, Dr. Taylor's, sixty by forty-eight and seventy-four by forty feet respectively, are to be commenced in the spring. This institution is understood to be in a very prosperous condition at the present time, the constantly increasing attendance compelling the Trustees to provide more ample accommodations.

The dwelling house of Rev. Mr. Davis, a Baptist clergyman, residing at Unionport, was burned Tuesday night. It is supposed that it took fire from the smokehouse, the high wind fanning the embers to a flame.

The sudden change has checked the moving ice, and already the assurance is given by the northern blasts that the prognostications of the boatmen that river navigation will be open three times this winter are going to be found correct.

CITO.

The eloquent young Quaker preacheress, Miss Smiley, has not a good many clerical tongues wagging. Quite a number of sermons were preached upon the subject in New York last Sunday, among them one by Henry Ward Beecher, who took the ground that St. Paul's observation regarding the speaking of women in the churches was addressed to the Greek churches only, and was purely local and temporary, having nothing to do with the status of women in this age of civilization. He commended Dr. Cuyler's action, and wished that the doctor had defended the right to let more than one speak. The Herald letter upon the scene is Mr. Campbell's. The speaker here related the visit Campbell paid to Johnson, and said that the result of the interview was that he could not get the consent of his mother. Campbell reports the result of his visit to the family, and their opposition for the wedding went on. This was not all. Vitellus again visits the farm on the Saturday evening preceding the wedding, and gives Johnson his cards. You know the introduction that he made. "I do not like there." The speaker then read the letter, already published, and which was offered in evidence by the co-respondent, Vitellus. The letter was written on the Saturday before the wedding and was sent to Mr. Johnson in the evening. The speaker spoke at some length on the effect of the letter, and argued that the plaintiff had lost confidence in the defendant. He believed that the letter was written by Miss Hattie herself, and not by Vitellus, and a more cunning head. He did not know whether it was written in a lawyer's office in Pittsburgh. It might have been. Notwithstanding the answer given the bearer, the grand entertainment came off—but not the wedding. The wedding was to take place on the 28th of September, 1870. Grand and elaborate preparations were made to receive 500 guests. On the 8th of March, only eight days after the time appointed for the wedding, a writ was entered in the Prothonotary's office, and on the ninth, the writ went out. If they could not get Johnson and the farm they would try and get his farm anyhow, and acted in great haste about it. If more time had been given Johnson a match might yet have been effected.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address Court adjourned, until ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. White will make the closing address in behalf of the defendant. The Court will then submit the case to the jury.

OIL BULL gave a concert in Titusville last week, and the editor of the Tionesta *Republican* went overland in a sleigh to hear him. In his last paper the editor gives his opinion of the concert at great length, from which we take the following "specimen brick" of his criticisms from the lowest to the highest keys of the instrument were wonderful; the one reminding us of the rushing of nightly waters, and the other of the liquid flow of oil through the Pithole Pipe Line. A violent scrape of his bow on a low string reminded one of the howling of a raging demon. Then one of his sweet, smooth touches on high Q resembled the whisperings of an angel who loves mankind."

A remarkable religious revival is going on at Leavenworth, Kansas, in the church of which Rev. E. H. Hammond is pastor. There have been some five hundred conversions already reported, and at the meeting on Wednesday nearly four hundred stood up for prayers, while on Thursday night the church edifice was crowded almost to suffocation, and policemen were stationed at the door to prevent others from crowding in. Two or three hundred went away unable to gain admittance.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 12, 1872.

Butz, W. L., East Liberty, Pa. ..... Due.
Campbell, John, Harmersville, Pa. 3c
Chrew, Ferdy, Birmingham, Pa. 3c
Gruber, Mary, Pine Creek, Pa. 3c
Holdsworth, E., Frankford, Philadelphia 1c
Jones, Mrs. T., Pittsburgh, Pa. 2c
Keenan, Belle, Davis, Illinois 3c
Mortimer, Geo., McKeesport, Pa. 1c
Rotike Peter, St. Louis, Mo. 3c
Smith, E. A. and Bro., Philadelphia 3c
Freilig, S. K., Summitt, Pa. 3c

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Arguments of Counsel Heard Yesterday—The Court to Charge the Jury To-day.

The case of Vankirk vs. Johnson was resumed yesterday morning in the District Court, before Judge Hampton. The court room, as usual, was crowed to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to gain admittance. The testimony having been concluded the preceding day, the time was occupied on yesterday in arguing the case before the jury.

ADDRESS OF MR. GIBSON.

At the opening of Court Col. R. M. Gibson, counsel for the plaintiff, opened the argument. He referred at length to the testimony which had been adduced, and claimed that the plaintiff had established beyond a doubt that a contract of marriage had been entered into between the parties, and that the defendant sneakingly evaded the fulfilment of the promise he had made. He described Johnson's manner on the witness stand as a premeditated attempt on the part of the bashful, unsophisticated young man from the country, with the intention of impressing the jury with the belief that he got into the hands of designing people, who moulded him in whatever form they chose to suit themselves.

He also dwelt eloquently and sarcastically on the bad memory of the defendant, who, he alleged, was unable to remember what to most men would be most important events of their lives; the conversation held with one's affiance relating to their marriage. Although he could not remember these important events, yet his memory was clear when trivial things were referred to. He characterized this "I don't remember" game Johnson played as affected for the occasion, and with a view to its resulting in the jury being convinced of his simplicity. The point made was that the defendant had made a specific contract of marriage; the plaintiff was ready, according to agreement, and the defendant was not. Counsel was here eloquent and occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery.

ADDRESS OF MR. KENNEDY.

J. M. Kennedy, Esq., followed on behalf of the defence. He held that the defendant was the victim of parties who wished to force a marriage. He insisted that the engagement was conditioned on the approval of defendant's mother, and that if the lady had consented to it until such approval had been obtained there would have been no difficulty. He argued the speaker thought the plaintiff gave evidence of a close calculation when she assessed the damages at $20,000. He thought the defendant is supposed to be worth $20,000. One thousand dollars he thought was not too liberal an allowance for counsel fees and costs. Though Miss Hattie Wells had been under examination to that extent had been shown them. He characterized the whole proceeding from the 30th of June, 1870, to the present day as a continuous attempt to rob and robbery. At the conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's address Court took a recess for half an hour.

CHARGE OF MR. MARSHALL.

On the re-assembling of Court, Mr. Marshall proceeded to address the jury, and close the argument on the part of the defence. He commenced by saying that he would confine himself to the facts which had been established during the course of the trial, and would not refer to outside matters. He then proceeded to state that the case had been skillfully manipulated by the plaintiff, and had been heralded for days and weeks in the public press, and by this manipulation had caused an undue interest in this case—in the great Vankirk-Johnson breach of promise case—and secured crowded lobbies during the trial. He spoke highly of Miss Vankirk, but asserted most vehemently, that if she had been let alone she would not have been the victim of the disgraceful scene now presented would never have been exhibited. He then proceeded to refer to the case from Johnson's standpoint. He said Johnson had been courted and wooed as a bold, dangerous, designing, cunning man; but he contended that he was nothing but a quiet, simple-hearted country boy, and would do nothing more if he lived to be sixty years of age.

The speaker then proceeded to review the case at considerable length. He alluded to the purchase of the farm, and the fact that Mr. Vankirk's family had remained on the farm one month beyond the time stipulated—the first of September, 1870. Nothing further occurred the first three weeks of that month, but on the last week Hanna, cousin of the plaintiff, visited the family. The speaker referred to the letters written by her, which substantially as elicited in the testimony. He also noticed that the defendant accompanied the plaintiff and her cousin to church on the last Sabbath in September, and afterward took dinner at a restaurant. The defendant should [illegible] Mr. Vankirk to come down the second load of moving. Hattie accepted the proposal which had been made a week previous. Johnson went to McKeesport with a load of moving, and returned home bound. Although the proposal had been accepted, Johnson did not start for home, and was waiting for Vankirk to see about the matter. When he did return on one business, Mr. Vankirk asked him how things were going on when he said no time on his own side, in the matter of the farm, to leave his daughter wedded to Johnson look as if he were stealing her affections? Does it not rather look as if he was anxious for the marriage to take place, and was getting up a excuse for others. Miss McDonough testified that on the 10th or 11th of December Johnson took her and Hattie to the festival, and on the 12th or 13th of November he visited the family to present Hattie with a ring. These are the only two times he visited the family from before and after the wedding.

THE PITH OF THE CASE.

We now come down to the pith and moment of this case. Did Josiah Johnson and Hattie Vankirk agree at any one and the same time on the same thing? Did they agree to be married, and did they agree to be married on particular day? This is what forms a contract. The other side say that they did agree to marry. I grant that Johnson did agree to marry Vankirk's daughter. He was not such an idiot as Hattie better than the Cincinnati or any other girl, but he never agreed to marry on a particular day. The plaintiff testified that Johnson said to her on the 7th of January that he could not take a girl to his home without a cook, and that he would go to Pittsburgh in addition to this, the new buildings for the Seminary and Institute, Dr. Taylor's, sixty by forty-eight and seventy-four by forty feet respectively, are to be commenced in the spring. This institution is understood to be in a very prosperous condition at the present time, the constantly increasing attendance compelling the Trustees to provide more ample accommodations.

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Peculiar Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon Lieutenants Palmer and Hazen noticed three individuals jogging along Liberty street, with a quantity of miscellaneous articles in their possession which, from appearances, they had not come by honestly. The police followed them and took them to the Central Station House, where they were searched, and sundry bottles of mucilage, lead pencils, &c., found on their persons. The Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company soon turned up, when it was discovered that the articles in question had been stolen from the company. The prisoners gave their names as William Berry, John Lutz and James Dugan. They were locked up for hearings to-day.

Show Case Broken.

Last evening several men were enjoying themselves in the bar-room of the Central Hotel, when one of them drew from his pocket six five hundred dollar bills, and elevating them in the air, brought his hand down forcibly on a costly show case. Hand, money and arm passed through the case, damaging it to the extent of one hundred dollars. There were no arrests.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

An audience as cultured in point of taste as it was respectable with regard to numbers greeted M'lle Aimee's appearance last night, in Offenbach's "La Perichole." Herself and M. Ferdinand Noe created a very favorable impression. M'lle Aimee has a remarkably sweet and flexible voice, although not of great power or compass. She sings with much case, grace and finish, is also an actress of no common merit, and last night carried her part with a coquettish air and *élan* that won very hearty applause. M. Noe is a good tenor, has considerable of the true artist in his composition, and fairly shared with M'lle Aimee the success of the evening. With these exceptions, however, the company is deficient in singers of repute, and, besides, is strong neither in orchestra nor chorus. The manager of the troupe is said to labor under an impression that "provincial towns" lack musical culture and critical acumen, and the mediocre value of the remainder of his company is reported to be the result of this belief. In cities of a more metropolitan character he proposes, it is understood, to add to the company a number of singers of a higher order of merit. In this matter we think M. Grau has made a decided mistake. There is as much musical culture of a high order in Pittsburgh as in any city of corresponding population in the country, nor will he find the people of other towns and cities at all lacking either in discrimination, sensibility, or promptitude to resent a slight. If he desires to make his present cut-rate managerial success, we think he will have to modify his policy somewhat.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The success with which the Florences have been greeted is nothing more than could be expected for such old and sterling artists. Their new play, "Eileen Oge," has made a decided hit. Manager Beamer has placed it on the stage in an unexceptionable manner, and has it cast to the full strength of his excellent company. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Florence will have their farewell benefit, when every seat will, no doubt, be filled. It is seldom that more deserving artists than the Florences visit us, and they are well worthy of the most unlimited patronage. "Eileen Ogee" will be repeated this evening.

Varieties Theater.

The attendance at this most comfortable little theater is not affected by the great attractions elsewhere, as each night finding an audience large enough to fill every seat and all available standing room. No better evidence of the tact of Manager Aims could be offered.

The Monlton Concert.

Speaking of the concert to be given at Library Hall next Monday evening by Mrs. Charles Moulton, the Philadelphia *City Item* says: "If she does not create a *furore* at Pittsburgh, the population of that city lack the appreciative faculties, for which we have always given credit. Her first appearance ever appeared on the public stage have so thoroughly ingratiated themselves into the hearts of the people, as has Mrs. Moulton. Being cultivated in a superior style of vocalization, she adds to the perfection of that almost unapproachable personal beauty, and a grace of manner most winning and attractive. She is therefore prepossessing in every sense, and wherever she goes, she will make hosts of staunch friends. Her concerts in Philadelphia elicited more comment than almost any others here, in consequence of the foregoing cause."

The sale of seats is now going on at H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Fly Wheel at the Clinton Mill—The Assistant Engineer Fatally Injured.

At half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the large fly-wheel in the Clinton Iron Mills of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., in Monongahela borough, bursted, the fragments flying in every direction. The wheel was located in the nail factory, and weighed about fifty tons; it was thirty feet in diameter, and contained fifteen arms. Notwithstanding all the men of the department were at work at the time of the explosion, no one was injured, as the flying fragments. The unfortunate man was John St. Clair, the assistant engineer. He was standing, at the time of the bursting, three or four yards away from the wheel and between it and the door. One of the fragments struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. He was at once picked up and carried into the office of the mill, where he was attended by Drs. McCook, Le Moyne and Legge. The latter removed a number of pieces of bone from his head, and dressed his injuries. The unfortunate man lingered a few hours when he expired.

The deceased was thirty-six years of age and leaves a wife and small child. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The loss will be heavy, since the construction of the mill. The proprietors of the establishment state that they considered it perfectly sound and good, and that there were no indications that it was suffered considerably. The only person, as far as learned, that was injured was the engineer. How such an accident happened to occur will doubtless be a question in the "Annual Report" of